

than in male, and with a black spot at base of posterior part of soft dorsal and another on upper part of base of caudal.

Two specimens, 140 and 175 mm. in total length.

It is of great interest to note that of the four species described by Carmichael from Tristan da Cunha two occur also at St. Paul, an island in the same latitude but 4500 miles distant, whilst the other two are represented at St. Paul by related species. None of the four genera is known from the islands to the south, Kerguelen and Marion Island, and only one (*Chilodactylus*) from the Cape, a little to the north; but all are represented on the coasts of Chile, New Zealand, and Southern Australia.

LIII.—*A new Shrew from the Andaman Islands.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Crocidura hispida, sp. n.

A large *Crocidura* with semi-spinous fur and long tail.

Size about as in the large Nicobar and Andaman *Crociduræ* described by Miller, therefore conspicuously larger than in other *Crociduræ* of the East Indies, where the other large shrews are *Pachyura*. Form slender, limbs apparently long in proportion to the size of the body. Fur much stiffer than in any known shrews, the hairs more or less spinous and many of them flattened, as in spinous rodents; those on the back about 8 mm. in length. General colour grey, with a brownish wash; apparently (so far as can be judged in a spirit-specimen) not unlike the other large Eastern shrews. Hands and feet white. Tail slender, longer than head and body, well clothed, with many long bristly hairs, its short hairs the diameter of two to three tail-rings in length, brown above, whitish below. Lateral glands well defined, nearer the elbows than the hips.

Skull without marked peculiarities. Pterygoid region as in typical *Crociduræ* *. First unicuspid slightly larger than the third, which in turn is about the same degree larger than the second.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen):—

Head and body 85 mm.; tail 103; hind foot 255; ear 13.

* Cf. Thos. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xi. p. 320 (1913).

Skull; condylo-incisive length 28.5; condylo-basal length 27.7; mastoid breadth 12.5; length of upper tooth-series 12.7; breadth between outer corners of m^1 8.5.

Hab. Middle Andaman Island. Type from the northern end.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 13. 3. 13. 1. Collected and presented by C. G. Rogers, Esq.

This striking species is almost or quite unique among large shrews by its tail being longer than its head and body and by the semi-spinous character of its fur, these being the main reasons for distinguishing it from *C. nicobarica* and *andamanensis*, Miller*, with which alone among Eastern *Crocidura* it agrees in its comparatively large size.

In the partially spinous nature of its pelage *C. hispida* is unique in the family, although there is a slight stiffening and thickening of the hairs in many of the larger species of *Crocidura* and *Pachyura*.

P.S.—Since the above was written, Mr. Miller has been good enough to send me samples of the fur of his *C. nicobarica* and *andamanensis* for comparison with that of *C. hispida*. In *C. andamanensis* the hairs are slightly flattened, but not broadened; in *C. nicobarica* they are flattened, broadened, and thickened at the edges, somewhat as in *C. hispida*, but very much less so, the difference in structure representing the difference between merely "crisp" and what might be called "semi-spinous" fur.

LIV.—A new Pteropus from the Polynesian Subregion.
By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Pteropus eotinus, sp. n.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Pt. anetianus* (known from Aneiteum only, at the southern extremity of the New Hebrides group), but with conspicuously larger skull, heavier dentition, longer wings, much shorter fur, and different coloration.
Hab. Auroia Island (Maiwo), one of the northern New Hebrides.

* Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxiv. pp. 776-7 (1902).